

conflict, to kick off a phone which sent out a silent alarm. He was responded to. That alarm was responded to by Shawn Jones, who was also injured in the assault.

Both of these men behaved properly and acted bravely. What did they have to defend themselves with? Nothing, absolutely nothing, because our regulations and rules do not allow them to have pepper spray or a telescoping wand, baton, to defend themselves with.

H.R. 1175, introduced by Congressman CARDOZA, would at least get us a pilot project which would allow us to take care of this program. I ask that we pass this.

HEAD START

(Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about something happy, and that is the Happy/Sad Pillow that is made by the parents of AVANCE in my district. With this toy, parents can teach numbers, cause and effect, colors, emotions, motor skills, social skills, and textures.

I was fortunate enough to be with them today. They have a very healthy Head Start program, but we were able to give them \$8 million in stimulus to help their infrastructure to build new buildings, and then a \$3.2 million grant for a healthy marriage that helps grandparents and single parents to be able to raise up our children that are preschool.

It is noted that the children that go through this program test with higher scores than those who have not and do much better in the public school system. It also evidences that the government can be a partnership, a private-public partnership, to make America great.

We can create jobs. We can improve the education. We can lay out a pathway for our children. There is nothing wrong with the government being productive and forceful and working on behalf of the American people.

So to the Congress here, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, let's work together.

DR. ANIMESH SINHA

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to congratulate the 2011 U.N. International Volunteer Award recipient, Dr. Animesh Sinha, who is a native of Irmo, South Carolina. Dr. Sinha is a general practitioner in Fiji, where he is the founder and medical director of the PRISM Health Initiative. PRISM provides medical care and access to the most underserved populations of Fiji.

By providing its own tables, chairs, water gallons, medical equipment, and free medication, PRISM makes a difference. Due to Dr. Sinha's leadership, 200 to 400 patients per week are being treated in the most remote communities of Fiji.

Congratulations also to my lifelong friends, his parents, Dr. Kausal Sinha and his wife, Arunima, who are revered community leaders of the Midstate of South Carolina. Indian Americans are making a difference around the globe, encouraged by the American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

CBC HOUR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I expect to be joined by several of my colleagues in a few minutes, but let me begin. We are pleased, and I want to take this opportunity to thank the Democratic leader for again allowing the Congressional Black Caucus to control this hour of Special Orders.

And here we are again, Mr. Speaker, 10 months into this Congress and not one job-creating bill has been brought to the floor. I know that the people in my district are suffering, as are constituents in all of our districts, and we need to do something significant to help them, not next year, but now.

As a physician, it amazes me that it's even affecting people's health. It's increasing violence and crime in some of the hardest-hit communities. When we were here a few weeks ago, I was remarking on an article that showed how the mortgage crisis was affecting people's health adversely. But, of course, joblessness is.

People don't have insurance. They don't have money to buy their medication. They are putting off needed health care to try to save money for other things to provide a roof over their family's heads and food on the table for their families. And so this long-term unemployment is affecting people's health, and it's especially hard in those communities that have been distressed for long periods of time, even before this recession. With no movement from the leadership in this body to even just bring the American Jobs Act to the floor where we can debate it and have it voted on, the people are really beginning to lose hope.

To the extent that some have not yet lost hope, I think it's because they see President Obama and this Congressional Black Caucus, as well as the Occupy Wall Street and occupy all of the other places where those demonstrations are being held and the Reclaim the Dream movement all working relentlessly on their behalf.

Today the President is rolling out his new proposals to address the crisis, the crisis that began this recession in the first place, the mortgage crisis. I understand the theme is "We can't wait." And we can't wait here in this House either because the American people have been waiting on us for help, and they can't and should not have to wait any longer.

I hope that my colleagues across the aisle would also add a strong dose of compassion to their passion for reducing the deficit. In fact, at this time, in addition to compassion, setting politics aside and doing what's best for the economy and our country is what needs to take precedence.

And it is not cuts. It's not repealing the health care reform bill, the Affordable Care Act. It's not stopping regulations that protect the health and wealth of the people in this country. It's not destroying the safety nets that enable the poor to survive and then provide them with a chance to lift them and their families out of poverty.

Not just Democrats, we should all be ashamed that so much of this country's wealth is concentrated in the top 1 percent while our fellow Americans, including millions of children, are going homeless and hungry.

I want to focus for a moment on health care jobs, especially since the Affordable Care Act, a job creator, is on the Republican chopping block. If it were repealed, it would not only set health care back, but it would place a heavy burden on an already hard-hit economy. Already we know that the health care sector is the only one where jobs are being created; and according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over the next decade, the 30 fastest-growing jobs, 17 of them, more than half of them, will be health-care related.

□ 1920

They also report that during the recession, while most industries lost jobs, health care added over 600,000 jobs. With an anticipated coverage of over 30 million new individuals, it isn't rocket science to see how the Affordable Care Act doesn't kill jobs but will be the sector to bring this economy back to life. The provisions in that act are projected to create more than 4 million jobs over the next 10 years.

What we need to be doing now is what the President has called for, improving math and science in our schools, and then we should be providing education and training for those jobs on all levels, from the community health workers to doctors, nurses, and allied health, to the most technical jobs in research and technology. And many of those jobs are available right now. They will just increase over the next 10 years.

I want to read from "Health Care Employment Set to Explode," which was published in FierceHealthcare on October 20 of this year. It reads: Amid health care reform changes to promote

health care integration, and national deficit reduction to save, health care jobs are projected to soar, according to a report by Bipartisan Policy Center Health Professional Workforce Initiative, with The Deloitte Workforce Initiative, released on Tuesday of that week. Health care employment is expected to rise to 11.9 percent in 2018, and that means total health care employment will jump from 15.8 million, where it was in 2008, to 19.8 million in 2018, according to that report. From 2008 to 2018, health care employment will grow by 23 percent compared to only 9 percent in all other employment sectors, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. During that time, health care professionals will see the following changes in job growth: registered nurses will grow by 22.2 percent; licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses will grow by 20.7 percent; home health aides will grow by 50 percent; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants will grow by 18.8 percent; personal and home care aides will grow by 46 percent; and physicians and surgeons by 21.8 percent.

There have been so many misrepresentations about the bill from its opponents both inside Congress and out, and it's not fair to the American public who at the very least ought to be able to depend on their elected representatives for accurate information, and they ought to be able to expect us to act on that accurate information.

There are some analyses that suggest that the effect on the economy will be minimal, and even though I do not agree, I want to read from the conclusion of one such paper, and that paper is entitled "How Will the Affordable Care Act Affect Jobs? Timely Analysis of Immediate Health Policy Issues," written by John Holahan and Bowen Garrett, and it helps to dispel some of the erroneous representations about what the Affordable Care Act would or would not do.

In its conclusion they write: The Affordable Care Act is unlikely to have major aggregate effects on the U.S. economy. But they also say increased spending because the Affordable Care Act will increase demand for health services and demand for labor in the health sector. Cuts in Medicare and various cost-containment provisions, if successful as proposed by the Ryan plan, would have just the opposite effect—it would kill jobs. New taxes on insurers, medical devices, and pharmaceutical manufacturers could have adverse effects on those industries except for the fact, they say, that coverage expansion would provide new revenues well in excess of any new tax obligations. Cost-containment efforts, if successful, will have the opposite effect, reducing growth in spending on Medicare and Medicaid. So cost-containment efforts, if successful, will have somewhat opposite effects, reducing the growth of spending on Medicare and Medicaid, which will reduce taxes or borrowing the Federal Government

would have to undertake. Cost containment then that reduces the Federal budget deficit would result in faster economic growth, more employment, and higher family incomes. Cost containment would also free up private dollars to be spent in nonhealth areas of the economy, thus stimulating the economy in many ways.

They also go on to say that concern over the impact of the Affordable Care Act on small businesses is misplaced. All small businesses with fewer than 50 workers will be exempt from the assessments. Most larger firms already provide health insurance to their workers and so are unlikely to face assessments under the law. Small businesses should benefit from the availability of lower-cost plans and the efforts to increase competition and contain costs within the exchange.

So I hope that begins to clear up some of the misrepresentations about how that bill would hurt the economy, because it would not kill jobs, it would not hurt small businesses, and it's not likely to have a great impact on larger businesses either.

The Congressional Black Caucus comes to the floor every Monday night that we are in session to call attention to the issues that we know are important to our constituents and important to Americans across this country. The primary one is jobs, but access to health care is not far behind, and we ought to support rather than misrepresent or try to repeal the Affordable Care Act, a good bill that's good for the American people, good for our economy, and good for our country.

We are once again calling on this body to pass the American Jobs Act. The fact that it comes from President Obama should not be a reason to dismiss it and declare it dead on arrival, as some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have said. After all, many of the proposals come directly out of bills that they themselves have proposed.

So I would say to my colleagues, please, the American people are sick of the politics. They're sick of the bickering. They need jobs now. They can't wait. We should not wait. Let's pass the Jobs Act now.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BUERKLE (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. ROYCE (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of illness.

Mr. SESSIONS (at the request of Mr. CANTOR) for today on account of being unavoidably detained in the district.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Ms. SEWELL (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of attending a funeral in the district.

ADJOURNMENT

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 25, 2011, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3561. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designations; Minnesota [Docket No.: APHIS-2011-0100] received October 5, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3562. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Amisulbrom; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0186; FRL-8885-3] received September 26, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3563. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Isaria fumosorosea Apopka strain 97; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0087; FRL-8889-8] received September 26, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3564. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting an issued EPA document related to the EPA's regulatory programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3565. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Indiana; Prevention of Significant Deterioration Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule [EPA-R05-OAR-2010-1024; FRL-9471-9] received September 26, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3566. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana; Cincinnati-Hamilton Nonattainment Area; Determinations of Attainment of the 1997 Annual Fine Particulate Standards [EPA-R04-OAR-2010-0719-201144; FRL-9472-2] received September 26, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3567. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District, Sacramento Municipal Air Quality Management District and South Coast Air Quality Management District [EPA-R09-OAR-2011-0561; FRL-9469-1] received September 26, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3568. A letter from the Chief, Revenue and Receivables Group, Financial Operations, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule —